

CHIEF IN TOWN.

The M. W. Eureka Grand Lodge of F. and A. M. Masons, (compacts) for the D. C., convened in special grand session for the purpose of receiving the national grand master, Capt. W. D. Matthews of Leavenworth, Kan. The grand master was received with high masonic honors. Among the business transacted was the completion of arrangements for the special grand session of the National Grand Lodge which meets in Washington, D. C. in July, 1899.

The grand master then presented the Eureka Grand Lodge with a charter. He exemplified the secret ritual for the benefit of the craft. The captain showed numerous letters received from prominent white and colored masons. He imparted valuable information to the fraternity. The captain was the guest of the M. W. G. M.,



Dorsey F. Seville.

D. F. Seville, 35, the captain in his visitation, visited the following state grand lodges as follows: Mississippi, Missouri, Oklahoma, Washington, Florida, Arkansas, Tennessee, Texas, Louisiana, Georgia, District of Columbia, Iowa, Indiana and other states. He departed to-day to visit Baltimore, Md. The grand lodge of Baltimore, Md., and the St. John grand lodge of New Jersey, where there will be a large demonstration. The captain is a prominent citizen, grand jurymen and a well known freemason, being a member of the fraternity for forty-five years. The national grand master, upon the recommendation of the M. W. G. M., D. F. Seville, 35, appointed Ill. J. E. Williams, 33, of the Eureka grand lodge, member of the committee on national and international correspondence whose chairman is the Hon. Jas. H. Bonds, headquarters Pittsburg, Pa.

The M. W. Eureka Grand Lodge at this session passed unanimous resolution of approval of the action of the grand lodge of Washington state (white) in recognizing the grand body of colored masons. Also letters of congratulation received from P. G. M. W. C. Allen of South Dakota, (white) to our national grand master expressed his appreciation of the progress of the various grand lodges which he had visited and especially the D. C., also the courteous treatment received while in Washington.

THE CONGRESSIONAL LYCEUM.

INTERESTING EXERCISES.

The paper read by Dr. W. Bruce Evans on the difference between industrial training and manual training before the Congressional lyceum Sunday afternoon last was up-to-date and full of sound sense and reason. He said in part: "Thoroughly alive to the importance of keeping abreast of the times; instruction is provided in cooking and sewing for girls and wood and metal work for boys."

This feature of school work forms a part of the course in the schools of most of our municipalities, and is considered as the finish of the course in manual training and not industrial training as is commonly ascribed to it by some of our citizens who are strong advocates for its extension. The general confounding of this important branch of school work with trade teaching and trade learning is proof that but little attention has been given to the foundation work done in the kindergarten and primary schools to prepare pupils for the branches of cooking and sewing, wood and iron work. All the work of this kind done in any school system may be classed under the head of manual training. But what is manual training? Simply the training of man's body to act under the guidance of his brain. What is industrial training? When accepted as it most commonly is as trade learning, simply the training of a particular part of man's body to skillfully act under the guidance of his brain in the performance of some particular kind of manual work.

He contrasted the civilization, refinement and industrial and commercial activity of New England with the civilization, refinement and commercial spirit of the South and said that the superiority of the former was due to the fact that in New England the thinkers had been workers, while the latter, the thinkers were too aristocratic to work, and those who for centuries had to do the work were not permitted to think. It was contact such as obtain in New England that gave birth to the songs of Phillis Wheatly, Longfellow, of Whittier, of Holmes, to the philosophy and history of Emerson and Fiske, institutions whose sentiments made Garrison freedom's journalist, Phillips its orator and Harriet Beecher Stowe an author, whose name shall ever be as immortal as the institutions from which she sprang. All of this is the result of real, true, high broad manual training.

The paper was discussed and most highly complimented by Prof. J. D. Baltimore, Dr. Williams, Lieut. Thos. H. R. Clarke and Mr. R. S. Smith. The chorus of ten children, with Miss Louise Coleman as pianist and Miss Blanche Coleman's solo, "Our Glorious Union Forever," were heartily enjoyed and applauded.

Tomorrow at 4 o'clock p. m., Miss Nannie H. Burroughs, will read her paper entitled, "The Negro is not a factor in the American body politic." Solo by Miss Annie Payne. Music by the John Wesley choir.

Your credit is good at Rhodes, Walker and Burke 1013 and 1015 7th street. Anything you want in the furniture line can be found at this place.

RECORDS OF CRIME.

THE DIFFERENT KINDS THAT FLOURISH IN SEVERAL STATES

The Average of Some Sections Lowered by the Influx of Foreigners—According to the Records, Ohio Seems to be the Best, Michigan and Florida the Worst.

Nine out of every ten men if asked in which part of the country was the most wickedness would answer the Atlantic seaboard. Their assumption would be based on the fact that the large cities and particularly New York are situated there and almost everybody thinks New York city is the wickedest place in the United States.

The records of crime do not bear out this assumption and a comparison of the police records of Eastern and Western cities is quite favorable to New York, Philadelphia, Boston or any of the Eastern cities.

The population must, of course, be taken into consideration when a comparison of States is made, just as it is when their relative illiteracy is made the subject of statisticians' reports. Thus considered, the Empire State compares most favorably with any other State in the Union. And thus judged, also, the two worst States are Michigan and Florida. Michigan's crime list is swelled, it is said, by the influx of lumbermen to the upper half of the State, while certain parts of Florida being almost in their primitive state may account for its condition.

The average of certain manufacturing States is lowered by the influx there of foreign workmen who bring their crimes with them. Massachusetts and Connecticut would have the reputation of having the best people in the country were it not for the Portuguese and other foreign laborers attracted to Fall River and similar places where there are big mills or manufacturing of various kinds. Some of the most dreadful crimes in the annals of the law have been perpetrated in those extremely law abiding States. That is why they do not rank very high among the virtuous.

The same is true of New York city or rather of New York State, because of the city. Its "crime" record is prodigiously swelled by the rapid knife of the Italian and the imported citizens of other nationalities.

The records show that the very best people in the United States are the men and women of Ohio. Out of every hundred thousand inhabitants of Ohio, only 54 commit serious crimes during a year. And when the police report "best" they practically mean most honest. If you take any hundred crimes committed in this vast country, you will find that 90 of them are thefts, burglaries or robberies.

The second, third, fourth and fifth best States, that is, most honest, States, are those lying adjacent to Ohio, like Indiana, Pennsylvania, Missouri and Kentucky. Those conspicuous in the other direction are some of the Western States, particularly California, and some of the Southern States, including two of the Gulf States.

Some people will tell you that drunkenness is the cause of all other crime. But the criminal annals show that there is no truth in this statement. In the Eastern States twice as many indictable serious offenses are committed as in the Western States. But the Western man becomes intoxicated three times to the Eastern man once. Assaults and other crimes of violence also seem to have small relation to dishonesty and very little connection with drink. The most violent of all are the people of Tennessee, but in point of honesty they are third best; and with regard to drink they occupy sixth place among the States.

It is safe to say that almost every one has somehow formed the impression that the inhabitants of North Carolina are a shiftless as well as a wicked set of people. This, however, is one of those "general impressions" which will not stand investigation; it is a slur on the State which has furnished excellent citizens and supplies magnificent scenery. As a matter of fact North Carolina ranks better than fourth in the pyramid of virtue formed by the various States, and the cause of its crimes, illiteracy, keeps them down to a somewhat innocuous or petty grade.

This Frog a Weather Prophet.

Here is a frog which is said to foretell changes in the weather more accurately than the Weather Bureau. The little reptile is kept in a high jar filled with water and a ladder.

This wise little animal is a native of Germany.



THE BAROMETRIC FROG.

The barometer frog is able to prophesy because he is sensitive to barometric pressure. When the atmosphere is clear he climbs up above the water and suns himself on the topmost round of the ladder. He quickly notices any changes, and when the barometer changes slips back again to the lower rounds of the ladder.

A Great Waste.

A lecturer on the wastefulness of American housekeepers estimates that 100,000 families could be fed with the food daily thrown away by hotels, restaurants and large private establishments in New York alone. The cause is said to be the abundance of food and the bad cookery in America. If the figures be correct, New York is a big field for domestic science missionaries.

THE HORSELESS AGE.

ADVENT OF THE AUTOMOBILE WHICH WILL EFFECT A GREAT CHANGE.

Everything From the Family Carriage to a Heavy Truck Will Be Propelled by Power—The Passing of the Horse—Economy of the System.

The twentieth century promises to change the whole appearance of the streets in the great cities of this country.

It is the beginning of the horseless age.

New York, which usually leads the world in improvements has been far behind in the use of automobiles.

Paris has had the first place in this line of progress. There are over two thousand motor vehicles in operation at the French capital. Its boulevards present a truly twentieth century sight, with their long lines of swiftly moving carriages and bicycles, with scarcely a horse to be seen.

London is only a little behind Paris in this respect. Cabs, coaches and wagons of this pattern now throng its streets.

Even slow-going Germany is ahead of New York. The little city of Stuttgart has issued an ordinance barring truck horses off the streets within the city limits.

This action was taken because it was found that slow-moving draught horses were actually in the way of the swift automobiles. The City Fathers made up their minds that the streets should no longer be congested by horse trucks. By that simple decision they have made Stuttgart an object lesson for the world.

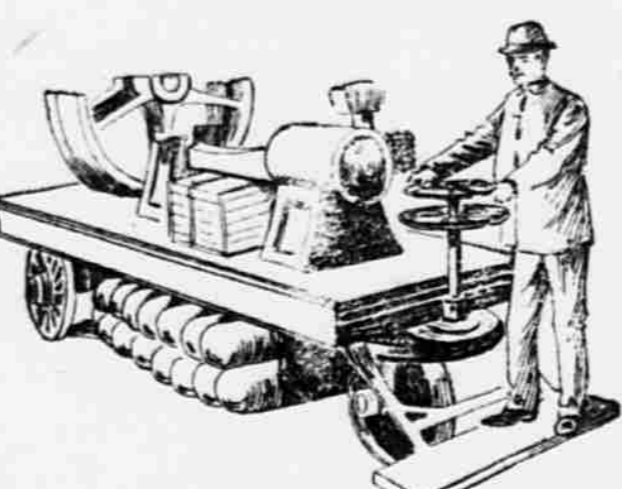


COMPRESSED AIR MOTOR CARriage.

So universal has the motor become that even the Bavarian farmers in the surrounding country use it for carrying their produce to the city market.

The new coaches for Fifth avenue will be unlike anything ever seen on New York streets. They will be car shaped, with the motorman up in front and a broad platform at the rear. They will seat twenty-four inside and be equipped with seats on top for half as many more.

The new compressed air company trucks will be odd sights on the streets. One variety of them will look like a railroad flat car, with the motorman standing at one end on a low running board. These will be for carrying the heaviest kind of freight. Then there will be coal carts and lighter wagons for general express and delivery purposes. The source of their power will be air compressed to 2,600 pounds pressure per square inch. This is stored in steel cylinders under the trucks, and when released runs motive



AUTO-TRUCK RUN BY COMPRESSED AIR.

gear with the force of a steam engine, yet with none of the smoke, puffing or the disagreeable features of the locomotive.

The cost of operating motor vehicles is said to be one-half to one-fourth that of horse power. This opens up a most delightful prospect of a carriage for every family. There would be no need of drivers or stables, for the machine could be kept under the front stoop or run down an incline into a basement room. It would be ready at an instant's notice, and could be managed by any member of the family.

Let no lover of horses regret such a prospect. To exile the horse to the



AN ELECTRIC MOTOR BUGGY.

country would be the greatest blessing to that animal. The passing of the horse would mean also cheaper and more abundant food for people. Farm land now devoted to growing hay and grain, to be sold at high prices in the city for horse feed would then be devoted to cultivating food stuffs for man.

It is hardly to be expected, nor even desired, that the horse should entirely disappear. He is a picturesque animal on the boulevards, in the park drives and on the bridgepath. There he enjoys life and gives pleasure to sport-loving humanity. It will be a happy fate, not a sad one, that restricts him to the pleasure world.

Commendable Editorial Restraint.

A South Portland girl while making some cute little curlicy beau catenars on the back of her neck lost her grip on the curling tongs and dropped them down her back inside her clothing. A great deal might be said in regard to this accident, but it really does not seem necessary.

THE GRIP MICROBE.

SOME DISCOVERIES ABOUT THE PROLIFIC AND TROUBLESOME GERM.

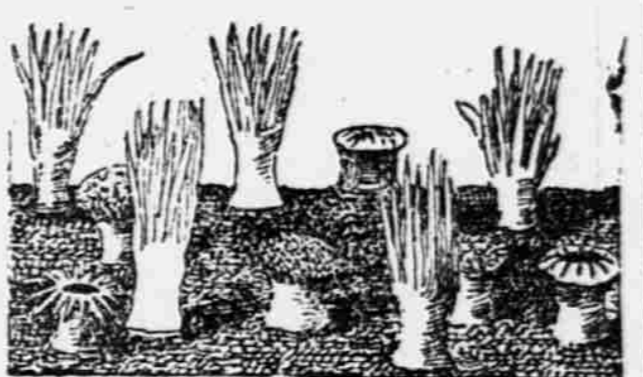
While They Require a High Temperature to Breed, No Degree of Natural Cold Can Kill Them—Valuable Advice for Treatment of the Disease.

The influenza or grip germ has been found to be a bacillus shaped like a rod and about three times longer than it is broad. The bacilli are usually grouped in pairs. These bacilli have never been found naturally except in the human body or its secretions. They are abundant in cases of influenza or grip, in the lung and bronchial tissues, in the nasal secretions, and in the sputum or spit.

They are found first usually as free clumps of thirty or forty. They get into the system through the nose and mouth. As they require the presence of oxygen or air for their development the breathing tract from the nose down to the lungs becomes their breeding place. They cannot breed below a temperature of 80 degrees, and they flourish best at blood heat—98 degrees. When thrown out of the body in sputum, or otherwise, they remain dormant until they are again taken up into another human system. No degree of natural cold can kill them.

These germs die quickly, in twelve to twenty-four hours, when dried or placed in water. In human sputum they may live for one or two weeks. They are known to live for weeks months, and probably for years, in the body in cases of chronic bronchitis consumption and other chronic lung inflammations. They may also grow in the throat secretions of some healthy persons.

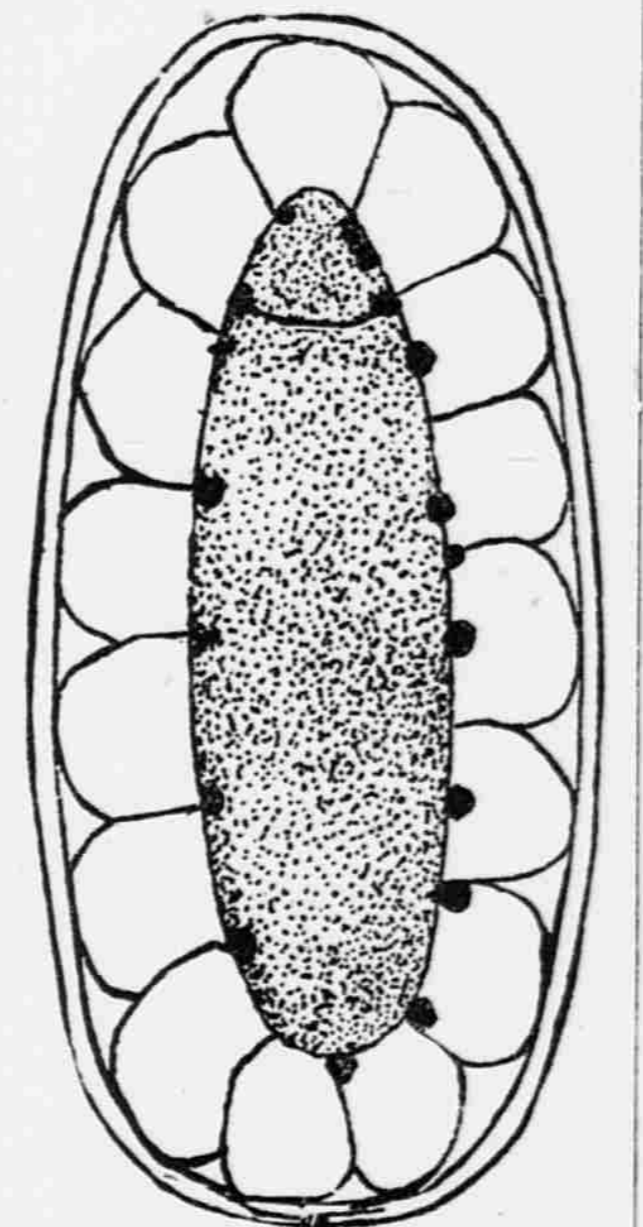
This bacillus was discovered by Professor Robert Pfeiffer in Berlin in 1892. It may be grown in laboratory cultures, as is bacillus of consumption typhoid fever, malaria and the germs of other diseases. Artificial influenza germs invariably require blood or haemoglobin smeared over the substance in which they are to be grown. When examined under a microscope they are stained with dyes, as in their natural state they are almost colorless.



MICROSCOPIC VIEW OF THE SURFACE OF THE HUMAN TONGUE.

There is a general impression that grip germs flourish best in the mild, foggy, unseasonable weather of winter. It has been found lately that the weather has absolutely nothing to do with the direct breeding of these germs. But these germs attack persons during times of sudden change of temperature, because the human system is apt at such times to be below the normal and unable to resist their onset.

Individuals, for self protection, must rely upon strict observance of those conditions which their own experience has shown them conduce most to their well being. Nourishing and well-cooked food, wholesome drinks sufficient sleep and personal cleanliness are essential. We cannot eat the same food, drink the same fluids, or live by identical iron-clad rules.



GRIP MICROBE ENLARGED ONE THOUSAND BILLION TIMES.

Every one must judge for himself but he must certainly avoid irregularity in hours, over-eating, abuse of stimulating drinks, insufficient sleep and exposure to conditions that he knows are likely to give him a cold in the head or a sore throat, for the germs of influenza find in a mucous membrane already weakened by inflammation a soil in which they flourish luxuriantly.

It is especially desirable to avoid rooms, or an atmosphere that is foul with exhalations from the human body or other impurities. Sudden changes of temperature should be guarded against by paying particular attention to the clothing, making changes in the outer clothing rather than in under wear. It might be well also to wash or rinse the nose, mouth or throat at night and morning with an unirritating solution of some one of the numerous toilet disinfectants that can be found in any drug store.

As an additional preventive, use quinine for its tonic effects simply, five grains in one morning after breakfast or two grains night and morning.

A Lucky Find.

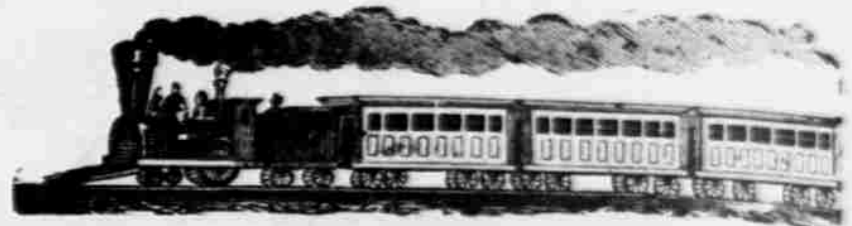
While kicking about in some dirt at the city dump, Leadville, Colo., Frank Burkhardt unearthed a cave in which he found fifty sacks of gold and silver ore, stolen from the mines, and valued at \$110,000.

Get dates. Save money and time. Equal to and cheaper than

Atlantic City,

For Excursions and up-to-date Amusements Churches and Organizations.

Go To



ROUND BAY,

The Palasades of the Chesapeake Summer Resorts on the

Severn River,

Twenty per cent paid to excursionists. Apply to the office of the Dept.

1109 I Street, northwest.

Six miles from Annapolis—Base Ball, Croquet, Boating, Fishing,

rabbings, Saltwater baths, mineral water.

Fare from Washington.

Round trip, \$1.25

CHESTNUT GROVE

Has been lately fitted up for Day Meetings and Camp Meetings. The

Grove has been enclosed by a Wire Fence, a Ticket Office built, a Well sunk to the depth of 40 feet, yielding an ample supply of Cool Water. Twenty Cents on a Dollar will be paid to all

Churches and other Organizations upon the Sale of 100 Whole Tickets. The Dates are being taken fast. Be in time and secure your Dates Before the Season Opens.

S. R. HUGHES, AGENT

No. 1318 N. Fremont Street, or at Main Office, Record Building, St. Paul and Fayette Streets.

YOUR CREDIT IS GOOD

AT

Rhodes Walker and Burke

1013 7th street, northwest.

Who carry a complete line of Furniture Parlor Bed-room and Dining-room, Stoves Carpet and Mattings.

Rugs, Lace Curtains, Comforts, Blankets Lamps clocks, Portiers, curtains Baby carriages.

Easy Payment to All.

LEE'S TAKE-OUT KINK.



LEE'S TAKEOUT KINK

The only article ever manufactured

that actually takes the KINKS out of the hair. It will make the hair straight soft, pliable and beautiful. Nicely perfume Guaranteed pure and harmless. One bottle will convince the most doubtful that it will do all that we claim for it

Lee's Medicinal Company.

S. Heller, 720 7th street, northwest